

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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January 20th, 1913, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 61; Humidity...76, 88.

January 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 60, p.m. 58; Humidity...66, 78.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1913.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

TURKISH NAVAL SQUABBLE.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 20.

A message from Constantinople says it transpires that a serious quarrel occurred on Monday in the Dardanelles between Turkish naval officers anxious to fight the Greeks and others who considered that the Turkish Fleet was no match for the Greek Navy. Blows were exchanged and 15 officers were wounded. The dispute ensued on the discovery of a proclamation signed by women of Turkey suggesting that the Commander of the forts should sink the warships, the officers of which were too poor-spirited to fight the Greeks.

The cruiser Hamidieh on Tuesday made the sortie from the Dardanelles alone on the voyage of adventure, which ended at Port Said on the 19th.

Conflicting Stories.

The reports of the naval action near the Dardanelles are of a most conflicting nature. The Turkish official version says that the Greek vessels were damaged, after which the Turks returned victoriously to the Dardanelles.

It is reported in Constantinople that another fight occurred on Sunday, in which both sides lost heavily, but there is no confirmation of the story.

Turkey Cogitating.

A message from Constantinople says that the Government has decided to convene a National Assembly on Tuesday to consult with them regarding the situation, from which it is inferred that the reply to the Powers will not be delivered for some days.

It is believed that the Turkish reply to the Powers will not be an absolute non-possibility, but will leave a loophole for further negotiations. The Allies' delegates in London declare that the next move will lie with the Powers. No action will be taken until after the Powers' views are known, but if the Powers are unable to proceed with urgent steps in the event of a Turkish refusal, the Allies will take matters in their own hands, as they cannot wait indefinitely on the good-will of Turkey.

A REMEDY FOR CATTLE TICKS.

Australian's Valuable Discovery.

Mr. J. W. Munro Hull, of Eumundi, Queensland, claims to have discovered an organism which, when injected into a beast, will render it immune from the ravages of the cattle tick. It is much to claim, but his proofs of the efficacy of the remedy appear to be sound, and he seems to have gone carefully and scientifically into the whole subject. If he has succeeded, then he has earned the everlasting gratitude of Queensland cattle breeders in tick areas. Unfortunately many apparently practical discoveries break down under careful investigation. On the surface they are all right, but examine them closely and some unconsidered flaw, which renders them practically useless, reveals itself. However, anyone who has seen a beast swarming with ticks will realise what a blessing a real remedy would prove. The loss of condition in cattle occasioned by ticks means serious monetary loss to the country every year, and any project which tends to remove the prime cause of this loss merits a thorough investigation by a competent commission. Mr. Hull has written a special article on his discovery, and a study of it convinces cattle men that the Government authorities in Queensland are taking the right step in deciding to make exhaustive tests with it.

TELEGRAMS.

MONGOLIA'S RETORT.

NO UNION WITH CHINA.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 20.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Urumchi states that the Kutukhta, answering a telegram from Yuan Shih-kai, sent in October, urging a China-Mongolian union, says there can be no question of union, and declares that Mongolia, acting quite independently, has entered into a Treaty with Russia, with the object of preserving her historic position against China. The Kutukhta warns China against any intention of deciding the question by force of arms.

A PUBLISHER'S DEATH.

London, January 20.

Mr. Arrowsmith, a member of the famous Bristol and London publishing house of that name, is dead.

NEWS FOR OCEAN PASSENGERS.

Colombo Suggested as Distribution Centre.

We ("Times of Ceylon") understand that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company have under consideration a scheme for supplying a daily service of news to be delivered to vessels carrying passengers in the Eastern waters. An agent of the company who is at present in Colombo has been instructed to enquire as to the possibility of making use of the Wolkade Station as a distributing centre, and he informed a "Times of Ceylon" representative that as far as could be gathered at present the scheme seemed eminently workable. It was at first suggested that Aden might be made a centre for supplying vessels carrying the Marconi installation, with a daily resume of the world's news, but it was soon realized that Colombo possessed additional advantages of situation which made it highly advisable to use the Wolkade Station as a distributing centre in preference to any other in Eastern waters.

The company intend that the news supplied to the operators on vessels fitted with the Marconi installation, that is to say on 90 per cent. of vessels carrying wireless apparatus, shall be subscribed for by the steamship companies concerned and that a small daily bulletin shall be produced on sale for the benefit of passengers. On the point being raised that there was nothing to prevent the "tapping" of all or any of the messages thus sent by vessels which, although carrying wireless, had not entered into the suggested agreement, it was stated that every Marconi operator is bound to the company not to reveal any general information received unless under special permission from headquarters, even to the captain of the vessel, a regulation which of course does not apply to appeals for help from vessels in distress, or similar messages.

The company had every confidence in the loyalty of their servants, and did not anticipate any appreciable leakage in the service from such a source.

It is hoped that the necessary arrangements will be completed in a month or six weeks, by which time the vessels of those lines which have subscribed to the scheme may be expected to receive the first daily bulletins. It is hoped that it will be found possible to cover a radius of 1,500 miles from Colombo.

TELEGRAMS.

LOANS AND OPIUM.

POINTED QUESTIONS ASKED.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, January 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland, replying to Mr. Ginnell, stated that the terms of the proposed Six Power Loan to China contain no provision for the purchase of the stocks of Indian opium at Shanghai and elsewhere, nor any condition regarding opium whatever.

Mr. Ginnell—Does the Government insist on China paying for opium which she does not want? Mr. Acland—No.

SMOKELESS COAL AND LIQUID FUEL.

The Requirements of modern Engineering.

In an address delivered by Professor Cadman, of the Birmingham University School of Mining, as president of the South Staffordshire and Warwickshire Institute of Mining Engineers, England, he said it was clear, in view of past and impending legislation, that the responsibilities of the mine manager were enormously increased. He must possess more than a smattering of science. Technical education had been much extended, and it was important that the younger members of the profession should avail themselves of the opportunities offered; otherwise they would be left out of the race.

A growing requirement, to which all colliery engineers must sooner or later turn their attention, was the production of a smokeless fuel for household and manufacturing purposes, with the conversion of the volatile products into liquid fuel. Liquid fuel was required for modern engineering developments. The internal combustion engine already pointed to the relegation of the steam boiler to the museum, whilst social development pointed its finger at the volumes of solid matter and wasted energy belching forth from every chimney, whether factory or dwelling. At the same time, mining engineers were realizing that the production of coal at a cost which would permit the colliery to exist, necessitated a price being placed on the fuel in its crude state which was in reality beyond its real value. Indeed, through modern legislation and social development, and increased difficulties in mining, so active had become the balance of cost to selling price in some districts and in some mines that, unless a new field of application was developed which would move the balance from its state of equilibrium in a more favourable direction, an unfortunate collapse was inevitable. The public outcry for liquid fuel and the reformer's movement for smoke abatement suggested the application of a process by which coal might be treated at the mine, so as to produce a suitable fuel which would burn freely, without smoke, and which would turn out a residue of fuel from which the oil of various characteristics might be fractionated, at the same time permitting great economy in the colliery power consumption. Already much research work had been accomplished in that direction, and it was not unreasonable to expect that a process would be evolved, if it were not already in existence, permitting the carbonizing of coal under conditions of low temperature which would convert a crude coal barely being worked at a profit to-day into products which the civilized world was about to demand, and at the same time retaining the coal-mining industry as a lucrative investment for British capital.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Mr. Arrowsmith, the well-known publisher, is dead.

It is believed that the Turkish reply to the Powers leaves a loophole for future negotiations.

The Turkish Government has convened the National Assembly for to-day to consult regarding the Balkan situation.

In a dispute between Turkish naval officers who favoured fighting the Greeks and others who did not, 15 were wounded.

Mr. Acland denies that the Six Power Loan contains provisions for the purchase of the Indian opium at Shanghai and elsewhere.

The Kutukhta of Mongolia, replying to Yuan Shih-kai, says there can be no question of a union between Mongolia and China.

LOCAL.

The Pokfulam murder case was continued to-day at the Police Court.

A correspondent discusses and contradicts Professor Henderson's statements regarding the gaol.

This morning in the Full Court, an appeal was mentioned in which Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton is the appellant.

The Chief Officer of the Peraia, who was seriously injured at Shanghai, is reported to be progressing favourably.

M. Liebert, the French Consul, offers the opinion that the election of M. Poincare to the Presidency will command popular approval.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Danenberg have just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding, which took place on January 20th, 1863.

Messrs. Melchers and Co. Ltd., inform us that no further details have come to hand concerning the reported loss of the s.s. Estonia in the Red Sea.

Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, intimated that on Monday morning the Magistrates would sit at the New Magistracy for the first time.

HEALTH RETURN.

The weekly return issued by the Medical Officer of Health shows that there were four cases of diphtheria reported in the Colony last week, two being British and one Chinese. One proved fatal. There were also three cases of enteric fever, all Chinese and one ending fatally. Three cases of puerperal fever were notified, all Chinese, and two proving fatal. Six cases of small-pox were notified, one proving fatal. Four of these were Chinese (imported), one British, and one Indian.

The return shows the first case of plague reported this year. It occurred outside the City and proved fatal.

INDRA'S SKIPPER ARRESTED.

It is reported that Captain Parsons of the s.s. Indra has been arrested at San Francisco for having permitted a Chinese to escape from his ship at San Diego and to enter the United States illegally.

Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, who are the local agents for the Indra Line, state that the steamer Indra was recently sold to a Japanese firm. The fine for the offence is questioned is a heavy overcharge to ship his report.

PHILIPPINE POSSIBILITIES.

Governor Pack's Hopeful Views.

Governor W. F. Pack, who for several years has been in command of the U. S. forces in the northern end of Luzon has left his position there in order to take up the supervision of an estate in Cuba. Before he left by the s.s. Tanyo Maru he said that he hoped Filipino Independence, if it were granted, would prove as beneficial to American capital as the practical complete reannexation of Cuba had done.

Governor Pack added, however, that the paucity of able native leaders might seriously affect the chances of financial enterprise in the Philippines.

"No one wants to gamble on a blind chance" he said. "For myself, I firmly believe that the Islands are well worth sinking capital into in order to develop the enormous possibilities, especially in the mining districts."

The Headwater Mine, he believes, will undoubtedly prove to be a most successful undertaking, as the gold is there, and he added that the richness of the Islands, in minerals, had not been in the least developed, for the lack of capital.

"When Mr. Wilson definitely outlines his intentions capitalists will know what to do."

Governor Pack remarked that there could be no comparison between the Philippines and Cuba, any more than there could be between the cities of Manila and Havana.

"They are entirely different—different peoples with different characteristics and different viewpoints."

Governor Pack showed the "Telegraph" representative a remarkable collection of spears, bolos, machetes, and daggers that he had had presented to him by the friendly chiefs of erstwhile savage tribes.

THE SHANSI REVOLT.

The "Eastern Times" publishes a telegram from Peking to the effect that Hotung is one of the richest parts of Shansi, and that the annual receipts amounting to Tls. 2,000,000 have been detained by the local officials. Some time during December last, the Government appointed Mr. Nan Kuei-huan, Director of the Military Finance Office of Hotung. Upon his reaching there, Mr. Nan's effects were searched, and a private letter addressed to him by General Huang Kuo-liang, Commissioner of Military Affairs of Shansi, fell into the hands of the Sub-Division Commander, Li Feng-min. The letter urged Mr. Nan to do his duty, saying that if he accomplished the object by peaceful means, no expense, however great, would be grudged; but otherwise, he must sacrifice private friendship for the welfare of the State, etc.

Commander Li condemned Mr. Nan to suffer the death sentence, and requested the Government to punish General Huang Kuo-liang for treachery. President Yuan became angry at his audacity, and telegraphed back holding the said Commander responsible if the least harm came to Mr. Nan, at the same time appointing Kung Fan-chi Commander of the Sub-Division. But Li refused to see Kung, telegraphing a report to the Tatu of Shansi that Kung was nowhere to be found, so he could not hand over his command; but he would bring his troops to the North to have a personal conference with Peking on various matters. The authorities of Taiyuan of course transmitted this message to the President, who at once replied asking the said Sub-Division Commander what he intended to do by coming to the North; even if he did not love himself and his family, did he not love his native town? Commander Kung Fan-chi arrived at Peking two days ago to submit his report.

SNAKE-BITE TREATMENT.

Criticism of Results Achieved in Bombay.

After certain experiments with permanganate of potash as a cure for snake-bite Surgeon-General Bannerman recently expressed the opinion that the use of the Laudor-Brunton lancet "as a practical measure for employment after actual snake-bite, appears to be of no practical value whatever." A reply to Surgeon-General Bannerman has now been contributed to the Indian Medical Gazette by Dr. Leonard Rogers, who criticises the Bombay experiments, which he says were unduly severe.

The experiments were said to show that "even four times the amount which serves to neutralise cobra venom in a test tube will not with certainty prevent fatal poisoning in an animal, which has received 10 minimum lethal doses." Dr. Rogers observes that ten lethal doses for a man represent the full amount of venom which can be obtained from a fresh and vigorous cobra. But a cobra, he contends, very rarely injects its full dose into a human victim, while a daboia, or Russell's viper, can discharge little more than one lethal dose. Yet, though such large doses of venom were employed in Bombay, the permanganate seems to have had the effect of preventing death in some cases. Turning to the results of the experiments on dogs, Dr. Rogers notes that the percentages of cures ranged from 50 to 83, a very high proportion of successes for any antidote. He goes on to show that tests on dogs are "of no value whatever." A dog is obviously much more at the mercy of a snake than the adult human subjects who are the majority of the victims of snake bite in India. Experience has demonstrated that in three-fourths of the cases of snake-bite the wound was inflicted on the hand or foot, where there is no depth of tissue. Hence, not only is treatment easy to carry out, but the amount of injected venom is limited, because the orifice by which it is ejected is not at the tip of the fang. The inference from the experiments on dogs is further vitiated by the fact that they are specially susceptible to snake venom. But, as Dr. Rogers justly remarks, the real question is whether the permanganate treatment is beneficial to man, and he claims that, out of twenty-one authenticated cases reported to him, twenty of the victims were saved by the Laudor-Brunton lancet. Dr. Rogers, in conclusion, maintains that whatever may be the worth of Surgeon-General Bannerman's experiments, "the incontestable fact remains that Sir Laudor-Brunton's method has saved a number of valuable human lives, and further that it is the only practical method of treating this terrible affliction under ordinary conditions of practice in India."

TROUBLE IN NEW GUINEA.

A Buccaneering Chief.

Sydney, Dec. 18.—"Papua for the Papuans" is the watchword of a dusky chief in New Guinea, writes a "N. China Daily News" correspondent. He has set out in the most approved style to collect the heads of all dissidents. He and his followers have perpetrated several ghastly massacres, and their track is marked by the headless corpses of their victims. A posse of native constabulary, under the resident magistrate, Mr. Wath, went out to capture the buccaneering chief. But some of the native constables, after separating from the main body in order to effect a surprise, were themselves captured and beheaded. Residents complain bitterly of the inefficiency of the protection afforded them. To institute military operations on an extensive scale would cost a great deal of money, and the Government seems disposed to rely for the present on its native constabulary.

OPIUM LIBEL ACTION.

Judgment Given at Shanghai.

The decision was given by Mr. Garstin and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on the 15th, in the case in which the British opium merchants proceeded against Mr. Ma Soo, the editor of the "China Republican," applying for an injunction to restrain him from publishing alleged libels against them in his paper. The judgment was in favour of the defendant in all but one point. In giving judgment the assessor said—

In the case before us we are asked, having regard to the context and to the circumstances under which they were published, to say that such general words as "the opium traffickers" and "opium merchants" refer not to one firm, but to eight firms, one company, and two individual traders; in other words, that though these words might prima facie refer to an indefinite class, they do in fact refer to a small and definite class, of which the plaintiffs are the members.

We have had some difficulty in deciding this question, which belongs to an order of ideas with which Chinese law is quite unfamiliar, and with regard to which English law is necessarily somewhat vague. The case quoted by the plaintiffs is not quite analogous to the present one, but on considering the principle which it established, we have agreed that the newspaper paragraphs complained of point at the plaintiffs with sufficient certainty to enable them to sue.

The next question that arises for decision is that of libel or no libel.

As we have already said, there can be no injunction unless damage is either proved or inferred from the nature of the words used. The form of the pleadings indicates that the damage to the partners of the firms and the others is in issue only so far as the business which they carry on is affected or likely to be affected. Bearing this in mind we hold that the extracts from the "China Republican" set forth the paragraphs 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the plaintiffs' petition, though they contain words that might be held to be damaging to the personal reputation of any individual to whom they were applied, are not per se damaging to the company, the firms, and the two individual traders as such; and that no special damage has been proved, judgement, so far as these particular extracts are concerned, must be given for the defendant.

But the extract headed "Wanted Accounts," which is set forth in paragraph 5 of the plaintiffs' petition, insinuates that the plaintiffs have expended large sums of money in bribing the Press to champion the interests of their trade. No attempt was made to justify this insinuation, which we think may fairly be held to be libellous on the plaintiffs as traders.

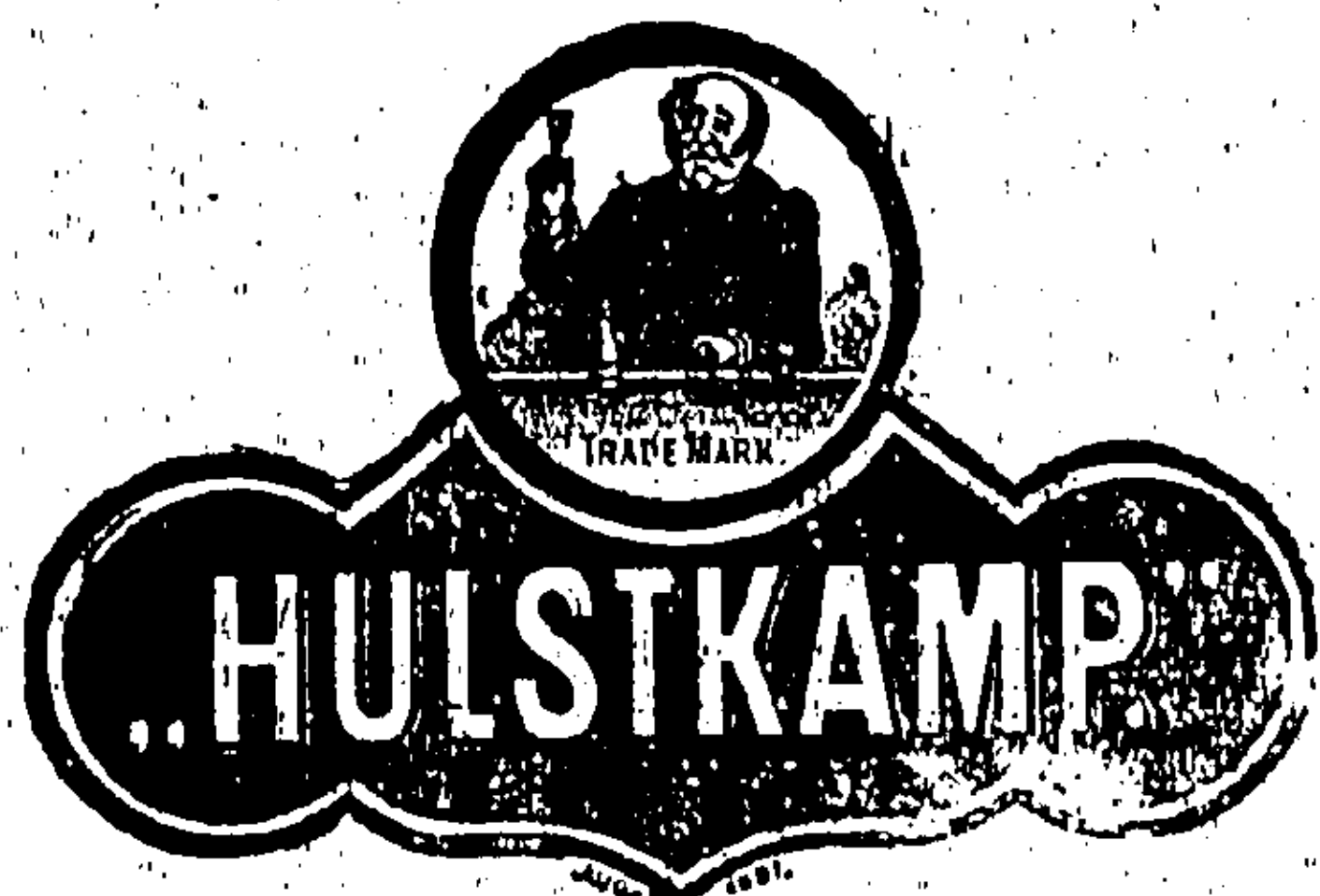
We order the defendant not to republish the words complained of beginning "Wanted Accounts" and ending "their energy."

With regard to the plaintiffs' application for an injunction to restrain the further publication of similar libels, there is the difficulty of framing an order that would not be too wide in its terms and moreover, there seems no good reason why we should hereafter have to decide the question of libel or no libel on an application to commit for contempt. We can, therefore, make no such order.

U. S. State Archivist Dead.

Mr. Virgil Anson Lewis, State Archivist and Historian, died at his home in Mason City last month after an illness of several months. Although a Democrat, he was head of the Department of Archives and History under four Republican Governors. He was the author of many notable historical works.

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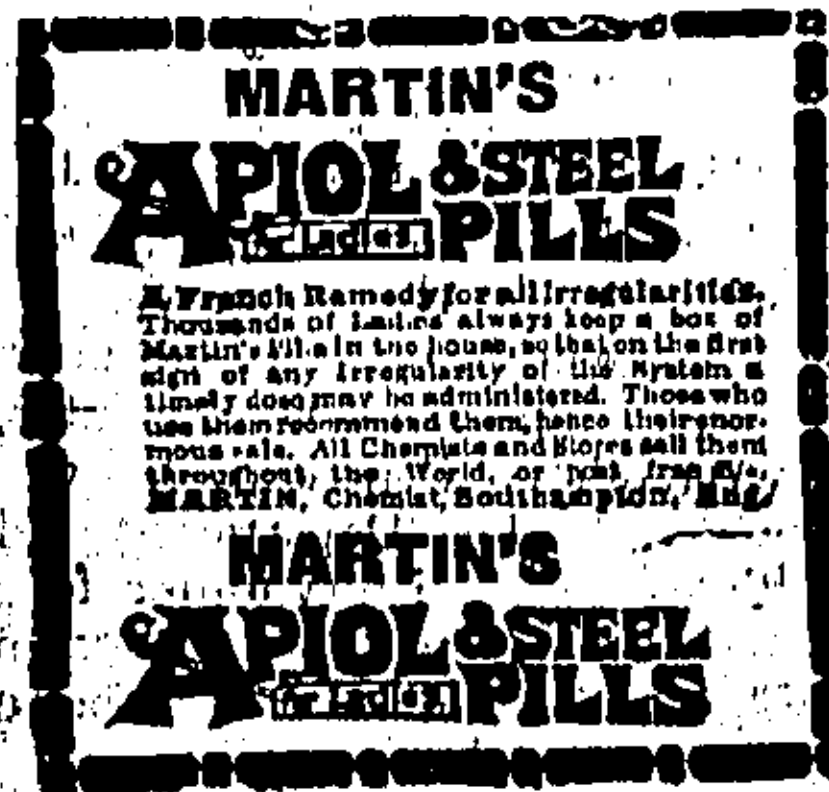
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11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.
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11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

British Apathy in China.
As an instance of the apparently
concerted policy of the Germans
for the acquisition of a peculiar
status in Hunan, it is worthy of
note that the missionary work in
the province is passing largely
into their hands, through the
agency of societies affiliated to
the China Inland Mission, while
the branch of the London Mission
is, we understand, being with-
drawn. The general tendency to-
wards a German atmosphere is
thus being helped, and the effect
will undoubtedly be to put Ger-
man trade on an advantageous
footing. Side by side with the
active and scientific measures
of German merchants for devel-
oping a market, the characteristic
of British methods seem to be
apathy. There is now, we are
told, but one firm of British ex-
porters in Changsha, and they
are represented by a Chinese
agent only, while there are three
or four German firms represented
by non-Chinese agents, two of
them having foreign staffs. We
have seen, in Shantung, the suc-
cess attending the German pro-
cess of nursing a trade district,
and it appears possible that the
same process is being worked out
in Hunan. . . . It is not hard to
understand the efforts that Germans
are making to gain a firm footing
in the commerce of the province,
but we trust that its rich resources
will attract to it also the attention
that it deserves from the British
mercantile world.

South China Morning Post.

Psychic Suggestion in Trade.

A Spanish salesman named
Jose Romano has caused a sen-
sation in Washington business
circles by his demonstration of
the power of what he calls
psychic suggestion in the sale of
goods. Romano says there is no
reason on earth why the salesman
should not be able to make a
merchant think that he wants to
buy his goods, whether he really
requires them or not. . . . If in-
vitation and occultism continue to
progress at their present rate, it
will not be long before some
decidedly drastic readjustments
of national and international law
will become imperative. At the
same time, unless the law-makers
themselves know something about
invitation and occultism, they can-
not expect their laws to be obey-
ed. Certainly a hypnotic criminal
who could convince both judge
and jury that he had never clubbed
his victim to a jelly but had
merely kissed him for his
mother, would be an awkward
sort of proposition with which to
deal. The philosophical query,
What is truth? would then elude
a satisfactory answer even more
successfully than to-day.

China Mail.

The French Presidency.

The all-important question
now is "Will M. Poincare at
President follow in the steps of
his immediate predecessors and
quietly acquiesce in the policy of
others while taking little or no
active part in the moulding of it
himself?" M. Poincare's charac-
ter and career are believed—and
not without reason—to lend little
colour to this hope. Au contraire,
the probability is that the new
President will be as strong a
President as he has been a Pre-
mier. He is a man of ambition
both for his country and for him-
self, he has publicly stated that
he wants to see La Belle France
have her proper place in the re-
fulgent glory of Old Sol—and he is,
to all appearance, just the man to
do his utmost towards furthering
that very proper project. This
interesting Presidential election
may have some very important
consequences of a far-reaching
nature, and not for France alone.
It is not only intrigues who fear
the advent of a really able man
in the most pre-eminent post
France has to offer to her
illustrious sons; and their objec-
tions to none but "mediocrity"
being so highly exalted are
worthy of consideration.

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human race are germ diseases.

The germ lives anywhere. He is
born on a flock of dust, fed by a bad
smell, nursed in a pile of decaying mat-
ter, carried about by insects. He
travels on the air—on the bad smell
that feeds him—on the dust in which
he was born. No walls can keep him
out; he is breathed into the human
system through the throat, throat into
the system by the bite of an insect, or
works himself into the system through
the hand that has touched an infected
object.

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to make a house thoroughly clean is to disinfect it. The odor of cleanliness is
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new wise doctors went out to where a great European army lay dying in its
camps, and by simple disinfection reduced the death rate from sixty per cent. to
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1901 132

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Treasurer, H. O. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Banking Co.,
London, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 14th January 1913 144

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Immigrants to Singapore.

A total of 251,841 Chinese immigrants arrived at Singapore in 1912, compared with 209,854 in the previous year. The yearly average from 1902 to 1911 has been 200,065.

China's Military Bonds.

Reuters' correspondent in Peking says that the official "Gazette" published a detailed statement compiled by the Tsai-chengfu showing that 8 per cent. of the military bonds, to the value of \$4,077,030, have been sold and paid for. The second instalment of interest upon this sum amounts to \$163,104.

Value of a Runaway Wife.

During the hearing of a divorce action at Bloisfontain the Chief Justice submitted that the claim for £500 brought by the husband of the correspondent was in excess of the value of a runaway wife. He considered £50 was as much as the woman was worth, and judgment was given accordingly.

The Japanese Coronation.

Japanese newspapers state that as the result of the recommendation of Prince Katsura and Count Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, it has been decided to hold the ceremony of Coronation Taisho-ye in Kioto in November 1914. No formal announcement to this effect, however, has yet been made.

Copper King's Divorce.

Mr. F. A. Heinze, mining engineer and former "Copper King," has been divorced, his wife, who is an actress, being granted £240 monthly as alimony. Mr. Heinze started work in a log cabin and later took a post on a mining journal, where he studied the money markets. A few years later he bought a mine for £80,000 and sold it for £2,000,000.

Parrot's Tramway Whistle.

Brussels, December 26.—A parrot kept at a house at Jupille, near Liege, in front of which tramway cars stop regularly, learned to imitate the conductor's whistle. While two people were entering the car yesterday the parrot whistled and the driver, thinking it was the conductor, started the car, with the result that the two people fell, narrowly escaping serious injury.

History Professor Speaks Against Philippine Independence.

San Francisco, January 12.—In an address before the Commonwealth club yesterday, Mr. Payson Treat, professor of history at Stanford university, strongly opposed the early independence of the Philippines. He asserted that the people were not prepared for it and to make the grant at this time would submit them to danger and probably undo all that the United States had accomplished in the islands. Professor Treat strongly urged that great care should be taken in handling the problem, and that searching inquiry should precede any drastic action.

Pedigreed Marriages.

According to Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, many of the perplexing problems of "so-called" civilization will be solved when life is guided by a standard of health rather than a standard of wealth, as we see it now, and we have "pedigreed marriages." When the young folk, seeking mates, take an interest in and are extremely particular regarding the pedigree of the families of "eligibles," not so much regarding their titles or romantic history, but as to the mental and physical condition of the members of families for generations back. Then will many of our troubles be solved.

Opium in Szechuan.

Chengtu, Jan. 15.—Chengtu Jenson and Kienchow officials, escorted by militia, while patrolling their districts for the purpose of investigating and prohibiting opium cultivation, were confronted at a boundary by 1,000 armed members of a society for the protection of opium cultivation. A fight ensued in which both sides fired volleys. One man on each side was killed and many of the defenders of opium cultivation were wounded. The defenders of the opium then retreated to an old fort. The officials have made a request for re-inforcements. Tatu Cheng yesterday issued a strongly worded proclamation threatening punishment to every official who allows opium cultivation.

CHINA MERCHANTS' RECONSTRUCTION.

Foreign Loans Discouraged by Peking.

In connection with the reconstruction of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. new interest has been lent to the controversy, says the "N. China Daily News," by the Waichiaopu's sudden intervention to prevent inclusion of foreign capital in the new concern. The following notification, newly issued to British merchants in Shanghai by H.M. Consul-General, deserves attention.

Notification.

His Majesty's Consul General begs to notify British firms and banks that he has received a circular despatch from His Majesty's Minister on the subject of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company in the following terms:

"I have to inform you that I have received a communication from the Waichiaopu, with reference to the transformation of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company into a new company, in which they state that it has recently been reported that some of the shareholders propose to mortgage the property of the Company to foreign merchants. The Waichiaopu proceeded to state that the Central Government would be quite unable to recognize a loan on such unauthorized security and it is to be feared that foreign merchants, rashly undertaking the loan, would find themselves involved in loss.

"You should take steps to bring this advice to the notice of those of His Majesty's subjects residing in your district who are likely to be interested in the matter."

E. H. Fraser,
Consul General,
H.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai, January 11.

It may be remembered that one of the conditions on which the old Board of Directors of the C. M. S. N. Co. has laid particular stress is that, before the Company is handed over to the new Board, satisfactory proof must be given that the price paid is "all Chinese" money.

Unjustifiable Repudiation.

The point in the Waichiaopu's letter which instantly calls for criticism is, by what right does the Chinese Government attempt to prevent property—whether in the C. M. S. N. Co. or elsewhere—seems immaterial—from being mortgaged to foreigners, so long as that property is situated at places where it may lawfully be held by foreigners. There is no evidence that outsiders are clamouring to lend money to the C. M. S. N. Co.; and it may well be conjectured that, where there are troubles enough already between China and foreign claimants of all kinds, the latter will not go out of their way to court further annoyance by lending money where the Central Government withholds authority. The Waichiaopu's warning is, of course, in pursuance of its letter to Sir John Jordan, published in these columns on December 18, stating "that all negotiations relating to finance shall be dealt with and authenticated solely by the Minister of Finance." Otherwise, they will not be recognized.

But this repudiation, in advance, of what might be perfectly legal transactions, is surely to put an uncalled-for obstacle in the way of legitimate business, against which it may be hoped that a protest will be made accordingly.

First Playground Opened in Manila.

More than 3,000 children and a goodly crowd of adults attended the opening of the Tondo playground the first in the Philippine islands, on the 11th inst. Alcala Bonas and Governor General Gilbert spoke on the question of playgrounds, and athletic sports concluded the programme. The most notable feature of the programme was the singing and drill by 300 children of the San Nicolas school.

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The plan can be seen and all particulars obtained at the Offices of Messrs. PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th Sept. 1912. [708]

THE BANGKOK-SAIKON RAILWAY.

A writer in the Courier of Haiphong deals with the project of a railway between Saigon and Bangkok. He states that the project is by no means a new idea. M. Paul Doumer, through the French Foreign Minister, having even obtained the introduction in the Franco-Siamese treaty of 1912 of a clause laying down the principle of two Franco-Siamese railways.

(1) Saigon-Bangkok, via Lao Bao, Banmouk-daban, and Korat.

After referring to the financial and geographical difficulties of the scheme, the writer states: "Objections have been raised on paper against these projected lines, that they would permit Siam to drain all the commerce of the country, to the detriment of Saigon and Tourane. The argument is specious. One must be completely ignorant of our protectionist regime to dare to advance that the customs would not put a stop to a traffic so disastrous for us. The foreign products imported from Siam by the railways would be more easily taxed and controlled than at present, when they now enter as contraband on all sides.

It would require an active surveillance at the terminus on the Siamese frontier, easy to arrange and also increased entry rates, to re-establish the equilibrium between the importations coming from Bangkok, from Saigon, and from Tourane.

After developing this aspect of the affair—not wholly to the advantage of Siam's trade—the writer says further: "There is a fear that the rice and paddy from Buthanbang will proceed to the Chinese mills at Bangkok, instead of going to the Chinese mills at Cholon. One would like very much a railway draining the products of Siam to Saigon, but not a railway draining the products of Cambodia into Siam." The writer, however, then proceeds: "If every one throughout the world people had reasoned in this manner, no line of railway would unite two countries together. But if a railway is one

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TO LET.—STEADY BRITISH. ER can be accommodated in English home in Kowloon. Four bedrooms; no children; every comfort. Terms moderate. Write "Alpha," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 30th Jan. 1913. [11]

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Hongkong, 18th Aug., 1912. [488]

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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [354]

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Hongkong, 18th Dec. 1912. [98]

day constructed with the foolish pretension of doing only business of secondary importance with Siam, if the Cambodian rice cultivators cannot utilise it to send their grain to the spot where they will find the dearest market, the project becomes evidently useless.

However, in conclusion the writer states that he is not in immediate favour of the project, considering it preferable for Indo-China to finish the extensive lines in hand and projected within the country.

BILLIARD TOUR SEQUEL.

Gray Appeals from Decision in Mr. Roberts' Favour.

In the Court of Appeal, Mr. Joseph George Gray, the young Australian professional billiard player, asked the Court to set aside a verdict and judgment for £1,500 damages for alleged breach of contract given at the trial before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. John Roberts, the ex-billiard champion.

The case was adjourned. The agreement in question was entered into by Mr. Roberts in Australia, and as J. G. Gray was an infant at the time his father, H. W. Gray, also a professional billiard player was made a party to the agreement, which arranged for a joint tour round the world by Mr. Roberts and Mr. J. G. Gray. This tour, it was thought, would result in large pecuniary benefits.

Mr. J. G. Gray pleaded that he was induced to enter into the contract by false representations, and also that he could not bound by the contract as he was an infant when he made it. The jury at the trial found that Mr. Roberts had not made false representations, and they assessed the damages at £1,500.

Mr. J. B. Matthews (for the appellant) now submitted that Mr. Gray was entitled to avoid the contract notwithstanding that it was for his benefit.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1913.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

When the complete and final history of the Irish Home Rule question comes to be written it is certain that the early days of the year 1913 will be marked as one of the most momentous periods in a movement which has now persisted itself for well over 40 years. Since the agitation sprung into existence, many have been the vicissitudes through which it has passed. Hope has alternated with despair in the breasts of the Irish Nationalists; but probably they have never been nearer the realisation of their aspirations than at the present moment. The Home Rule Bill—the third concrete proposal for a solution of the vexed question—has received the assent of the direct representatives of the people by a commanding majority; everything now hinges on the attitude of the House of Lords to the measure.

It will be of interest here to recall the fate of the two previous Home Rule Bills, both evolved by that outstanding personality in Victorian politics, Mr. Gladstone. The first of these Bills failed to command the approval of the House of Commons and sent the Liberals into the political wilderness; the second successfully passed through the lower Chamber but was thrown out by the House of Lords. The whole point of interest now is whether the Peers will repeat their action of 20 years ago. Much water has flowed beneath the bridge since then, and two new and important factors have to be kept in mind in considering the probabilities of resistance by the Upper Chamber. The first is the undoubted growth of the movement, evidenced by the enhanced number of its supporters in the House of Commons; the second is the new power placed in the hands of a Ministry by the existence of the Parliament Act, which materially tends to the impotency of the Peers so far as opposition to the will of the Commons is concerned. Whereas in 1893 the men who sat in the Gilded Chamber had the power to kill a measure by contemptuously rejecting it, the best they can now do is to obstruct it—that is if its sponsors persist on its passage and decline to appeal to the country.

Everything now therefore depends on the attitude of the House of Lords. Realising the above facts, will they exercise the limit of their power and throw the Bill out, thus thrusting on the Government the necessity of deciding whether there shall be a General Election or whether the veto of the Peers shall be resisted to the bitter end? Or will they, while themselves resenting the measure, permit of its passage into law in the hope of effecting a settlement of a long-standing and bitter quarrel? On their decision much depends.

The Craze for Writing.

One of the Canadian papers points out that the itch for seeing oneself in print is by no means on the decrease in the Dominion. Neither is it elsewhere, and modern conditions of life have but aggravated the disease. The average newspaper editor—even here in the East, let alone at home—could make some interesting revelations on the subject; for where two or three Englishmen are gathered together, at least one is in the habit of writing to the editor, at frequent intervals. Of course there's not much harm done; the letter may never get into print, but at least the writer has relieved his feelings. Another of the editor's friends is the "occasional correspondent," who becomes now and then an exceedingly helpful ally by sending in useful items of local news in well-condensed form, but is far more often an "emphatic nuisance" who expects to see at least a column and a half devoted to his account of a small tea-meeting.

The Disease in its Worst Form.

The worst and saddest phase of the disease is, however, that which attacks the would-be author of stories and magazine articles, who cannot, and never will, write presentable stuff; yet who believes himself to be a literary genius. Publishers and editors alone know how many thousands of young men and women—particularly the latter—there are who are wasting good time, paper and ink in an endeavour to bring themselves before the public. A well-known literary agent once told the present writer that hundreds of persons, in the course of a few months, had offered him their MSS gratis, if he would but pilot them into print. If this were nothing more than silly vanity one could joke about it; but the fact is that every one of those poor souls, who were so anxious to give away the outpourings of their pens, firmly believed that they had only to be seen once in print for the world to hail them as geniuses, and for the publishers to besiege them with requests for their work. Query: what happens to all these folk in the long run?

The Minor Author's Friend.

The death of Mr. Arrowsmith, the publisher, removes one of the better known of what may be termed the smaller publishers. The house of Arrowsmith, it is true, turned out many books, but it did not lay itself out to capture the leading authors. Years ago it produced many shilling "shockers," among them, and perhaps the best, being Hugh Conway's "Called Buck," as well as some of Wilkie Collins' shorter books. Long after came Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda," and these were probably the firm's biggest successes. It will chiefly be remembered, no doubt affectionately, by many of the smaller fry among British authors who failed to get a hearing in London and successfully took their books to Mr. Arrowsmith at Bristol.

Poor Turkey!

The present week will in all probability prove to be a momentous one in the history of the Ottoman Empire; the Porte will have to decide whether a hopeless warfare shall be continued, or whether an integral part of the Empire shall be surrendered up to the allied Balkan States. If the Turks could only see it, the former may also—indeed, is almost bound to—include the latter, for renewed fighting can only spell further disaster and lead to even greater sacrifices than are at present demanded from the Porte. Judging from the latest reports, the Turks, while resisting the cession of Adrianople, are to leave a loophole for further negotiation, but we shall be surprised if the Powers permit any further procrastination or shilly-shallying. The die has been cast. Adrianople is lost to the Turkish Empire; and the Sultan and his people will have to adjust their feelings to the decrees of Fate in this matter. The pill may be a bitter one, but it has to be swallowed.

Commander Flores.

Commander L. L. Flores, the Portuguese Consul-General at Bangkok, has been promoted to the position of Charge d'Affaires to the Court of Siam, the Portuguese Consulate being now raised to a Legation.

DAY BY DAY.

Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction.

Mr. Taggart Indisposed.

Mr. Taggart, the Manager of the Hongkong Hotel, is confined to his rooms with an attack of bronchitis. His is feeling considerably better to-day.

Gamblers.

At the Police Court, this morning, eighteen gamblers were charged before Mr. Hazeland. Two were fined \$50 each and the remainder \$3 each. Inspector Dymond proved the case.

C.M.S. Girls High School.

The annual prize-giving at the C.M.S. Girls High School will take place at 11 a.m. on Monday, February 3. Lady May will present the prizes and the chair will be taken by Colonel St. John.

A Big Cargo.

The s.s. Fatshan had so great an amount of cargo, we are informed, that she did not leave the wharf until 8.45 this morning instead of 8 o'clock. It is stated that she brought \$250,000 of silk to the Colony for transshipment to Europe and America.

Opium Divan.

Fifteen men were charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning with frequenting an opium divan in Ng Fuk Lane. The first defendant was found guilty of "keeping" and fined \$250 or in default two months. The remainder were fined \$2 each or in default seven days.

Hockey.

The Y.M.C.A. Hockey Club meet the Hongkong Club on Thursday at 5 p.m. at the Happy Valley ground. The following team has been chosen: Mr. W. H. Viveash (Capt.), Messrs. R. E. Barlow, H. Edmonds, F. D. Haigh, C. C. Hickling, J. F. Mills, W. Smart, A. J. Storrie, J. R. Temple, A. Viveash.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Danenberg have just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding which took place on January 20, 1863. The celebrations took place on Monday, and the old couple were the recipients of many congratulations. Mr. Danenberg was formerly accountant with Reiss and Company and has retired on a pension.

Art Calendar.

From the Government Bureau of Printing in Manila we have received an extremely effective art calendar. It bears a beautiful coloured reproduction of a photograph of the famous Montalban Gorge, taken by Mr. Charles Martin of the Bureau of Science. The whole thing is magnificently produced, and is a tribute to the capacities of the Manila Government's modern printing plant.

A Racing Guide.

We have received from Messrs. Maspero Freres, Limited, the well-known manufacturers of the Egyptian cigarettes, Bouton Rouge, Felucca, and Specials, through their agents here, the British American Tobacco Company, a very handy book for those who follow the training of the ponies for the forthcoming races. Efficiently kept, these books should be a very useful guide to form, and valuable to those who like a flutter at the "pari."

THE ESTONIA.

Reported Destruction by Fire.

Messrs. Melchers and Co., Agents in Hongkong for the Est Asiatic Co. Ltd., informed a representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" to-day that there was no further news to hand regarding the s.s. Estonia. Messrs. Melchers and Co. received a cablegram yesterday from Copenhagen stating that the steamer was reported to have been totally destroyed by fire in the Red Sea.

The Estonia was a vessel of 4,275 tons gross and was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd. for the Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co. in 1899. She was 400 feet long, 41 ft in breadth, and 28 in depth. She was fitted with four masts, and steel screw, driven by engines developing 520 H.P.

OUR GAOL.

Professor Henderson's Comments Challenged.

The statements made by Professor Henderson in an interview which appeared in our columns of the 17th inst., have elicited an interesting communication from one in a position to know what he is talking about. It will be remembered that Professor Henderson described the sanitary conditions as excellent.

Our correspondent offers quite another picture. According to him, an order has been introduced to the effect that lids of sanitary buckets are to be kept in the cells as "furniture." That these buckets should, therefore, be carried uncovered along the corridors in the early morning (some of them from cells with three occupants) is not a sanitary proceeding.

An Unsanitary Business. Our correspondent admits that the bucket lids are rimless and ill-fitting, so that the absence of them perhaps makes little difference. But the carrying of 600 odd buckets, whether uncovered or imperfectly covered, is a most unsanitary business, and it is not surprising to be informed that, since the introduction of the order, several cases of typhoid have occurred.

Our correspondent bluntly contradicts the statement that the staff is contented. He claims, indeed, that the condition of affairs, instead of being bettered, has become more aggravated, of late. Colour is lent to this statement by a hint, which reaches us from another quarter, and which we present here with the reservation that we offer it for what it is worth, to the effect that, since we touched this matter of goal condition some time ago, two wardens have resigned and three more resignations were tendered some days ago. If this rumour is not true, we shall be glad to contradict it, if proof is offered to the contrary.

Upon the whole, however, it is significant that hitherto no contradictions have been offered to the statements made in the "Telegraph" concerning the gaol. Concerning the Staff. Our correspondent concludes by saying:—"One would expect an individual of Professor Henderson's varied experience to probe a little deeper before giving publication to statements involving a highly discontented staff, and to have made some enquiry into the lives of those actually concerned."

Regarding the Professor's remarks on the rules of the prison, I think comment unnecessary and useless. It is obviously impossible to form any definite opinion of their practical value in the short space of about half an hour which he spent in Victoria gaol.

It would be immensely interesting to learn from what quarter Professor Henderson gleaned his information regarding the gaol. One is impelled to suppose that his guides had perhaps a purpose in showing him just those things which they regarded as good for him—and for the gaol.

EXPRESS DESPATCH CO.

China Commercial Co's New Line.

The China Commercial Company have added to their other business that of an express despatch and storage company. To this end they have just opened a separate office, under the name of the Hongkong and China Express, Despatch and Storage Co., with offices at 3, Duddell Street.

This office, we are advised, will be under the management of an export shipping man with many years of experience and the company guarantees a prompt and efficient service in every branch of the business. They are prepared to receive shipments for any part of the world, attend to collections, packing and the like. Any size of parcel will be handled and sent safely and expeditiously to its destination.

The merits of such a system of despatch are obvious. Parcels are carried cheaply and with every care and attention. Senders are saved all trouble of packing or posting; all that is necessary is to instruct the company that a package is to be sent to a certain destination, and they will do the rest.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

M. Poincare's Election a very Popular one.

As stated in our telegram columns yesterday, M. Raymond Poincare was, on Saturday, elected President of the French Republic. He assumes his new office one month from the date of election.

M. Poincare is in his fifty-third year and, in spite of his having been engaged in active political work since 1887, when he was first elected a deputy, he has contrived to build up an enormous practice as a barrister. So valuable was this practice that, in becoming Premier—and now President—he has been obliged to accept those positions at some pecuniary sacrifice. As President, his net income will amount to about £50,000 a year, which, added to allowances, residences etc., totals up to about £80,000 gross.

A Strong Man Wanted. Monsieur Liebert, Consul for France, informs a "Telegraph" representative that by far the great majority of Frenchmen will rejoice at the election of M. Poincare.

"It is the best thing that could have happened for the country, in all respects," said the Consul. "France wanted a strong man, and one who would uphold the principles of authority in their highest sense. Yes; a strong man was needed; and we have got him. M. Poincare has already done good service for the country, and France has fully recognised this; in fact, in recent years, wherever a good man was wanted for an arduous post, she has been only too glad to ask him to fill the gap. Not only will the election give satisfaction to Republicans, but it will please the Royalist minority; these have voted for him all through because they know that they have a man in whom patriotism and love of order are uppermost."

The Right Man.

"The only persons who will not be glad to hear of the country's choice are the Socialists and Anarchists; these wanted a puppet, and M. Poincare can never be that. I am quite sure that everyone else realises that the choice has fallen on the right man; for all know that, under various recent ministries, the affairs of the country threatened to go to pieces. In reality we have to thank Germany for M. Poincare's appointment, for her threatening attitude made it necessary to seek out a man of unquestioned power and influence. I take it that this election is the expression of the strong revival of patriotism and respect for proper authority which has been gradually arising in France for some time now. It may also be regarded as a sign of the country's approval of M. Poincare's actions, where both internal and external politics are concerned, in the Balkan question. That trouble will be settled all the sooner now, for the new President will add tremendously to the strength of the Entente."

M. Liebert has despatched a telegram of congratulation to the President-elect.

"THE YELLOW DRAGON."

The "Yellow Dragon"—the monthly magazine issued by Queen's College—is, as usual, full of interesting matter. We would draw special attention to a well-written—and, indeed, fascinating—bit of Welsh history, under the heading "The Welsh Robin Hood," by Mr. B. James—the story of one Twm Shon Catti, a Welsh hero of James I's days. The "Reminiscences of an old Boy" form entertaining reading, as does also the list of well-known past contributors to the magazine, which includes King George, Sir Frederick Lugard, Rudyard Kipling, General Baden-Powell, Hilaire Belloc, and Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. The magazine further contains some very creditable verses addressed to Mr. H. L. O. Garrett on his departure from the College.

Colombo Official's Retirement.

Mr. H. O. Barnard, Assistant Surveyor-General and Superintendent of the Colombo Observatory, of which he more than any other Government officer was the originator, has retired owing to ill health.

CHIEF ENGINEER MISSING.

Believed to Have Fallen Into River.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Mr. A. Roberts, the chief engineer of the I.O. str. "Takung." The vessel arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtau on Monday, last week, says the "China Press," and when she was made fast alongside the wharf Mr. Roberts left the ship and has not since been seen by the ship's officers and crew.

On Tuesday evening he left his mother's residence at No. 70 Miller Road about 7.30 saying he was going to the ship. Later he was seen in the Astor Bar with a friend, whom he left at midnight, saying he was going aboard. His friend saw him get in a ricksha and go towards the wharf.

Inquiries have been made by the river police and the shore police and it was learned from the quarter-master of the Takung that while he was on watch between midnight and one o'clock on Wednesday morning he heard a sound as if something had fallen in the water. He looked over the side but saw nothing and heard nothing further.

The missing man was forty-eight years of age and was a native of Shanghai. He served his apprenticeship as an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. He joined the Indo-China as a junior engineer and eventually rose to the rank of chief.

CORDIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Dr. Sun Hears from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sulzer.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen who cabled on November 16 congratulating Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Congressman William Sulzer on their election, respectively, to the Presidency of the United States and the Governorship of New York State, has in reply received the following letters:

Bermuda, December 5 1912.
My dear Sir,—It was with peculiar pleasure that I received your gracious telegram of November 16th and beg that you will attribute my long delay in acknowledging it not to neglect, but only to the extraordinary demands upon my time and energies since the election.

Permit me to say that I have watched with the keenest interest the recent course of events in China, and have felt the strongest sympathy with every movement which looks towards giving the people of the great empire of China the liberty for which they have so long been yearning and preparing themselves.

With sincere personal respect,

Cordially,

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

Hon. Sun Yat-sen, Shanghai, China.

House of Representatives, U.S. Washington, D.C.

One Fifteen Broadway, New York, November 16, 1912.

My dear Dr. Sun.—Among all the cablegrams, telegrams and letters I received congratulating me on my election to the Governorship of New York, nothing gratified me more than your cablegram of congratulations and good wishes. I certainly appreciate every word you say, and in the future, as in the past, you can rely on me to aid you in every way in my power. Of course, you and all your friends know how deeply interested I am in the Republic of China, and I trust you and your friends will continue to give it a stability and security that will command the respect and admiration of the world.

I am longing for the day when I can get away from official care and pay a visit to the great Republic of the Orient. I want to meet you and greet you. You are a world man and have accomplished a world's work. If you should come to the Occident, be sure to call to see me at the Capital in Albany. The latch-string will be on the outside for you.

With best wishes for your health and success, and that of all your fellow-patriots, believe me, as ever, Very sincerely your friend, (Signed) Wm. Sulzer.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Shanghai, China.

CONTRACTOR CHARGED.

Alleged Passing-Off of other Cement as Green Island.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., charged Kin Sen, a contractor, of No. 23 Circular Pathway, Queen's Road, that he had in his possession for the purpose of trade or manufacture, goods to which a false trade description had been applied.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, prosecuted, and Mr. Crowther Smith defended.

Thomas James Coomb, a worker in the Royal Engineers, said that in November last it was his duty to superintend the building of military works in accordance with a specification signed by Kin Sen, the defendant. On November 16 in the morning, two bags of cement were brought up by coolies. The bags looked old, they had holes in them, and there was no brown paper inside. Witness refused to pass them, and four more bags came. He inspected these, and found he could not pass them. Later, when he examined the first two bags he found seals on them, two on one, and one on the other. They had been tied on while he had been examining the other four. Witness examined the other four, and, putting his hand in a large hole in one bag, drew out a Chinese newspaper.

The bags bore three blue lines on each.

Mr. Shenton:—Did you notice on any of the bags the name Green Island?—No; I did not see that; they were too dirty.

Continuing, witness said he removed the seals from the first two bags, and, describing the contents of one of the bags, said it looked as though it had been swept off the road.

He reported the matter to the quarter-master sergeant, but, when he returned, he found that the Chinese newspaper had been replaced with brown paper.

While waiting for the quarter-master sergeant, witness told the defendant foreman that the cement was not Green Island cement. The foreman averred it was.

Witness had stopped the progress of the job and his action was confirmed by the quarter-master sergeant. Later, fifty bags of real Green Island cement arrived and the work proceeded the next day.

Mr. Smith:—Who brings the Cement from the Green Island Cement Co.?—The defendant's coolies.

It was the foreman who told you it was Green Island?—It was the foreman who told me it was Green Island.

Were you there the day before?

Yes.

Was cement being used then?

Yes, some we had left.

You could tell quite easily that these six belonged to a fresh lot?

Yes.

It was not a case of having 50 bags there, and taking away six Green Islands and putting in six others.—No.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

POKFULUM MURDER CASE.

At the Magistracy this afternoon the case was continued before Mr. Hazeland in which a Chinese farm labourer, Mo Kwai, stands charged with the murder of an Indian watchman at the Dairy Farm, named Gulab Singh.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. R. C. Faithful defended.

P. C. Abbas Khan, 792, formerly at Pokfulum, deposed to being on duty on the night of the murder from 10 p.m. until 2 a.m. He saw the deceased about a quarter of an hour after going on duty. They greeted each other and the deceased walked off in the direction of No. 10 cowshed. Later on he heard an unusual noise, which was apparently made by a man. He went towards the shed, and met a Chinese carrying milk.

Witness did not see the deceased again, and went off on to his beat as usual.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

KOWLOON RICKSHA COOLIES.

Another Prosecution by a European Official.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Revenue Officer D. J. Mackenzie, prosecuted three ricksha coolies from Kowloon, for refusing hire.

Mr. Mackenzie said that when he tried to get a ricksha at Kowloon, although there were a number of rickshas there, he was unable to get one. He was in uniform at the time. He called the attention of an Indian constable to the fact and asked him to engage one for him. The constable failed to do so and he (the constable) had to take the numbers of the three leading rickshas. Witness said that it was a put up job for those who paid ricksha coolies the legal fare. When the coolies saw him come along they left their rickshas and he had great difficulty in getting a ricksha simply on account of people paying double fare.

Replying to his Worship, witness said he was always having trouble with the coolies.

His Worship told the defendants that if they pled for hire they must accept the first person that came along and applied to them. If the passenger did not pay them the proper fare all they had to do was to complain to the police. He fined them \$2 each or in default five days, and cautioned them.

HUGHES COMEDY COMPANY.

"A Day at the Races."

Late comers to the Victoria Theatre last night had—as on the previous evening—much ado to find seats, and in some cases people were "standing." These were not to be pitied so much, after all, for one would willingly stand for a very long time to watch the merry fooling of Messrs. Frank Vack and Bert Le Blanc.

The piece was "A Day at the Races," a cheery farce offering abundant scope for hearty fun. The main features of such a play are the song, choruses and dances, and these were all perfectly delightful. The costumes of the chorus girls were beautiful and, in every case appropriate.

Messrs. Vack and Le Blanc as a couple of toughs who get on to the race-track without payment in the guise of police officers, who both claim to be the father of Billie the jockey, kept the theatre in an unending laugh. Both were exceedingly clever throughout. Mr. Carlton Chase, as a broken-down trainer, was excellent, and his fine singing was duly appreciated. Messrs. Dave Nowlin and Harry Burgess were good, too, though much less so than on the previous night in "The Grafters," which gave them for better opportunities. Miss Teddy Martin was altogether charming as Mamie Tomroy, so was Mrs. Queenie Herman as Grace; but the principal honours among the lady artists fell to Miss St. Clair, who played to the life the lady who lives by her wits, and to Miss Le Blanc who acted a boy's part to perfection. Miss St. Clair's fine acting and singing have already made her a fast favourite and Miss Le Blanc's extreme cleverness in all respects is most marked.

One or two very pretty effects were worked into the choruses, notably in the case of "Give me central," in which each girl comes on armed with a telephone receiver and carries on an imaginary conversation with some member of the audience.

To-night "A Day at the Races" will be repeated.

CHESS COMPETITION.

The interest in chess, stimulated by the presentation of a trophy by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., for a competition which is proving all too short, has had the effect of bringing chess players together. The Y.M.C.A. chess players are holding a general meeting for the purpose of electing permanent officers and also stimulating interest in chess generally by organizing something in the way of tournaments. The meeting is called for to-night at 5.15 p.m.

THE FULL COURT.

"No Great Urgency in the Matter."

This morning in the Full Court, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, presiding, Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, the matter of G. K. H. Brutton, gentleman, one of the Solicitors of the Supreme Court, appellant, v. Leung Shui Kong, respondent was mentioned. The matter was an appeal against a judgment of the Chief Justice on January 2, 1913, whereby it was adjudged that:—

(1) That the appellant had delivered to the respondent, solicitor and client bills.

(2) That such solicitor and client bills should be referred to the Registrar to be taxed, and that the appellant should not have leave to deliver supplemental solicitor and client bills of costs.

Asked that Judgment Be Reversed.

It was asked that the judgment should be reversed and that it may be ordered that judgment be entered in the above matter for the appellant together with all the costs of, and incidental to the said matter, and for an order that the respondent do pay the appellant his costs occasioned by the appeal.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the appellant and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, for the respondent.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock mentioned the case, and asked whether their Lordships could give an intimation as to whether they would hear it or not. Mr. Slade, he thought, was on the other side.

Not Much Chance.

The President:—The appeal was not entered until after the beginning of this session, and if there had not been the present long case there should have been time to take it. But I have to consider my own duties. The ordinarily expected time has been very much exceeded, and I don't think there is much probability of its being taken.

Mr. Pollock:—Suppose it can be taken; how will it come on?

The President:—It would come on afterwards. It depends very much on how long this case continues.

Mr. Pollock:—Yes, of course. There is another appeal. Assuming the time permits, your Lordships would take it?

The President:—I certainly would not postpone my departure for this case alone; as far as I know, the reports are not even in my hands.

The Chief Justice:—There is no great urgency in this matter. I will tell you why. Certain monies are in the hands of the solicitor which a former client claims to attach. It is a matter merely of taxation.

Mr. Pollock:—I thought I would mention the case.

The President:—If you renew the application at the conclusion of the argument in this case, we shall know better where we are.

THE NEW MAGISTRACY

To Be Transferred on Monday.

Addressing the members of the Press this morning, at the Police Court, Mr. Hazeland, the senior Magistrate, asked that the public be informed that the Magistracy will be transferred to the Old Law Court buildings, Queen's Road, on Monday. The Magistrate will sit there for the first time on Monday morning.

PERSIA'S CHIEF OFFICER INJURED.

As the s.s. Persia, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was about to leave Shanghai, Chief Officer H. George slipped while superintending the final loading of cargo and fell twenty feet into No. 2 hold forward. He sustained a fractured skull and other serious injuries. He was promptly removed to hospital, where a trepanning operation was performed. A wire received last night points to an improvement in his condition. Mr. George is a very popular officer, and has been in the employ of the Company for many years.

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MAHALLA No. 1
SPECIALS No. 1
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High Class Turkish Cigarettes.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SOLE AGENTS:

KRUSE & CO.

ALLEGED KOWLOON ROBBERY.

House in Knutsford Terrace Visited.

We have been informed that the neighbourhood of Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, was visited by a thief during the early hours of this morning. It is reported that he had entered one of the houses in the terrace but, on being disturbed, he fled. The police have arrested a man, who, it is alleged, is, in all probability, the intruder, and to-morrow morning he will be brought before the Magistrate.

L. Sgt. Wills and a party of police have the investigation of the affair in hand and enquiries are being made with a view of preferring and sustaining charges against the man in custody.

It is hoped that other charges will be proved against him.

We have been informed that this robbery occurred in the house of Mrs. Outerbridge in Knutsford Terrace in the early hours of this morning. Mrs. Robinson, the wife of a military officer, who is away in Canton, was alone at the time. Being a light sleeper, the lady was awakened by hearing a noise in her bedroom. She did not move but plainly saw a man in her bedroom. She maintained calm until he proceeded into the middle of the bedroom and then she suddenly switched on the light which was just at the head of the bed. The man, finding himself discovered, fled downstairs with booty. Mrs. Robinson, with great presence of mind, called an orderly, who was sleeping on the floor below, and he immediately gave chase, shouting as he ran. This attracted the attention of a Sikh policeman who blew his whistle and the call was answered by numerous police whistles, so that in a few moments, all the police in Kowloon seemed to be on the alert. When the man discovered that it was impossible for him to escape he lay down in the side of the real in Nathan Road. He was under cover and he pretended to be dead. He was immediately awakened and brought back to life with a bludgeon. Afterwards he was taken to the police station. He had with him a bag which contained a number of small things which he had stolen and he had a plentiful supply of matches and a good number of keys. The matches and keys appeared to be his stock in trade.

S.S. Aska Sold to Japanese Firm.

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have sold their steamer Aska, of 542 tons gross register, to Japanese buyers. She was built at Troon in 1880, with dimensions 100 ft. by 29 ft. by 11.6 ft., and is at present in Eastern waters.

DON'T FORGET.

To-Night.
Hughes Musical Co. Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow.
Wednesday, Jan. 22,
Annual Meeting Subscribers, and Seat-holders in St. John's Cathedral, City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

The Bill authorizing the creation of the Bank of China has been handed to the Advisory Council for discussion. The Bank is to be a limited liability concern, with a total capital of \$60,000,000 divided into shares of \$100 each, of which 300,000 shares will be advanced by the Government, and the other moiety is to be subscribed by the general public.

The chief points in the rules governing the subscription, etc., of shares are given below:—The shares shall bear the names of the subscribers, no one except the Chinese may have the right to buy, sell, or otherwise transfer them.

The business of the Bank shall run thirty years, any prolongation to be decided by a shareholders' meeting.

Apart from the seven kinds of business of a proper banking nature, no mortgage or real property or stocks and shares for loan shall be accepted, nor the shares of the Bank bought, nor real property accepted negotiated, or bought, neither shall the Bank directly or indirectly deal in any kind of commerce or industry whatever.

A Chief Manager and an assistant Chief Manager shall hold office for a term of five years, nine directors for a term of four years, and five supervisors for a term of three years. All of them shall be nominated by shareholders at a meeting and holders of 50 or more shares shall be eligible for any of the above posts.

To day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders and Subscribers will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday 22nd of January, 1913 at 5.30 p.m.
ALFRED BRVER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1913. [122]

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE EIGHT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913 at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd January to 30th January, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1913. [123]

LOST.

LOST—On Sunday morning in Bowen Road or neighbourhood a young fox-terrier bitch: brown marking on hind quarters; answers to the name of Jimmy. Small reward offered. "R. J." of "Hongkong Telegraph." Hongkong, 21st Jan., 1913. [124]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Now then—Variety is the spice of life, and a change of diet is good for all of us. We provided you with Sausage the finest in the land, now we have imported for your consumption, DIRECT from LONDON, KIPPERS, HADDOCKS, FILLETS.

Just landed and in prime Condition.

We have received from the NORTH

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BRACE of PHEASANTS, they are subject to your order.

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GENTS' PURE WOOL

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FROM \$18.00 EACH

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"KING GEORGE IV"
Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavor.

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Edinburgh, Scotland.

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Hongkong 28th December 1912

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES
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And from Hongkong, Manila and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.)

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
" O. J. D. AHLERS, 11th Feb.	S.S. ARMINIA, 24th Jan.
" SILESIA, 15th Feb.	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SUEVIA, 15th Feb.	S.S. FURST BULOW, 28th Jan.
" SPEZIA, 26th Feb.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SCANDIA, 10th March	S.S. ALTMAR, 6th Feb.
" SITHONIA, 23rd March	For Marseilles, Bremen, H. & Antwerp:
	S.S. GOLDENFELS, 10th Feb.
	For Marseilles, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA, 8th March.
	For Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. BELGRAVIA, 15th March.
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS, 16th March.
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SILESIA, 23rd March.

For Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.) S.S. SITHONIA 23rd March.
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Hongkong Office.

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CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

WESTWARD.
The S.S. "UPADA" 5257 tons gross, Capt. Logan, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 26th January 1918 at noon, and will be followed by the S.S. "FULTALA" 4154 tons gross, Capt. H. W. Tallent, sailing hence on or about the 7th February 1918 at noon, taking cargo at current rates.

EASTWARD.
The S.S. "FAZILKA" 4152 tons gross, Captain Commack, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ on the 7th February, at noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1918.

LOG BOOK.

An Aeroplane Yacht.

A hydro-aeroplane of 200 horse-power, built on the lines of a yacht and having three cabins capable of holding nine persons, with a total weight of 2,050 kilograms, made a trial trip recently from Issy-les-Moulineaux, up the Seine. The machine flew at a speed of 63 miles an hour at a height of eighty feet.

The Minnesota.
Messrs. Macleod and Company, of Manila received a cable from Nagasaki last week stating that the Great Northern steamship Minnesota had sailed from Nagasaki on the 14th inst. for Manila. The big vessel was to arrive at that port according to the agents, on the 19th with 40 passengers, including Governor General Forbes, and between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of general cargo for Manila. The vessel is drawing 30 feet of water and the agents announced that she would come inside and dock at the pier.

Steam Trawler Wrecked.
The steam trawler "Fukuhakumaru No. 1" ran ashore off Quelpart Island, Southern Korea, on the 8th instant at three o'clock during a storm. Within an hour her deck was awash, says the "Nagasaki Press" and the crew had to remain on the bridge until daylight, when they were rescued by a fishing boat. The vessel was owned by the Fukuhaku Enyo Gyogyo Kaisha, of Hakata, and was insured by the Teikoku Kaifu for £70,000. It is stated that salvage operations will be extremely difficult. The steamer "Senju-maru," 4,535 tons, struck some sunken rocks off the Iwojima lighthouse on the 7th instant at eleven o'clock, while attempting to avoid collision with fishing boats. She entered Nagasaki harbour, and as there was some danger of her sinking she was beached at Inasa, with the assistance of steam launches. The damage is estimated at ¥3,000, and repairs will be effected by Mitsui Bishi Dockyard. When the accident occurred, the vessel was bound from Dairen to Nagasaki. She is owned by Mr.

Tatsuma, of Kobe, and was only recently purchased from foreign owners.

Death of an old N.Y.K. Engineer.
The death took place on the 10th instant at his residence at Hommoku, of Mr. Edward S. Mathews, for many years an engineer in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Mathews was a Welshman, being born at Holywell, in Flintshire, on October 29th, 1831, and was thus in his eighty-second year. The "Japan Gazette" states that he early took to the sea, and while a young man went to Australia, where he remained for a couple of years. He came to Japan in 1860 to seek employment, and soon after his arrival was engaged as engineer on the paddle-wheel steamer "Dumbarton." Later he entered the Mitsui Bishi Kaisha, and continued in its service when absorbed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Mathews had been employed on practically all the N.Y.K. vessels up to the time of his retirement about ten years ago, and was regarded as a very capable engineer. On his retirement he settled at Hommoku, and later took out naturalisation papers as a Japanese subject, being married to a Japanese. The deceased was decorated by the Japanese Government with the Sixth Order of the Rising Sun and the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure. In addition he held the medal for transport service during the China-Japan War, the N.Y.K. medal for long service, and the Red Cross Society medal.

The Collision in Osaka Harbour.
The collision between the O.S. K. steamers "Anegawa-maru" and "Tonegawa-maru," which took place on the 8th instant in the Osaka harbour, and which resulted in the foundering of the former and the death of about ten passengers, is alleged to have been due to remarkable negligence on the part of the respective captains of the vessels. A representative of the "Asahi" interviewed a passenger, Higashigawa Tozo, by name, aged 39, a native of Fukui prefecture, one of those who were saved and brought to the Shoson Kaisha Club. This man says the "Asahi" remarked

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	21 Jan., about
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Novara	P. & O. Co.	22 January
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Altmark	H. A. L.	6 February
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Brigavia	H. A. L.	8 March
Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	25 January
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	1 February
Cape Ports via Mauritius	Dunero	Bank Line	End of February
Copenhagen and Baltic Ports	Canton	A. N. & Co.	23 January
Marseilles	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	10 February
Trieste via Singapore, Penang & Colombo, &c.	Kerber	S. W. & Co.	19 January
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Vervwaerts	S. W. & Co.	1 Feb., about
Marseilles, London and Antwerp	Mishima Maru	N. Y. K.	29 January
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton	Prinz Ludwig	M. & Co.	22 January

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Lovat	D. & Co.	28 Jan., about
An Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	28 January
do do do do do do	Korea	P. M. Co.	4 February
New York via Suez Canal	Indrawadi	J. M. & Co.	10 Jan., about
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	5 February
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	23 January
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Yokohama Maru	N. Y. K.	28 January
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Ockley	Bank Line	29 January
Vancouver	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	8 February
Vancouver B.C., and Portland (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23 March

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Coblentz	M. & Co.	25 January
do do do do do do	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	1 February
do do do do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	12 February

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Upada	J. M. & Co.	25 January
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	25 January
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	25 January
Japan	Tjikwang	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	29 January
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi Maru	N. Y. K.	30 January
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	12 February
Yokohama and Kobe	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	7 February
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	1 Feb., about
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	22 January
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. & Co.	10 January
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	24 January
do do do do do do	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	23 January
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	20 January
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	29 January
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	25 January
Manila, Mungarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rubi	B. T. & Co.	25 January
Shanghai via Swatow	Tungshing	J. M. & Co.	22 January
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi Maru	N. Y. K.	29 January
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	O. J. D. Ahlers	H. A. L.	11 February
do do do do do do	Ville de la Ciotat	M. M. Co.	27 January
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Den of Crombie	J. M. & Co.	10 Feb., about
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Somali	P. & O. Co.	23 Jan., about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Bremen	M. & Co.	23 Jan., about
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	27 January
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do do do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	29 January
do do do do do do	Himalaya	P. & O. Co.	30 Jan., about

in an indignant manner:—"I am a seaman, and have spent many years on the water. It is absurd that the collision should have taken place on such a calm night in such a wide harbour. If it had been very foggy, the collision might be understood, but there was only a slight mist at the time. The lights of the harbour pier could be seen distinctly, and there was ample time for both steamers to turn. The 'Tonegawa' struck the other boat on the side. One would have thought that the collision was caused wilfully and deliberately. An employee of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha told you that the captains of both steamers were men of promising parts as seamen. It is ridiculous to call such men seamen of promising parts. It was absolutely untrue that the night was very foggy. In fact there was no fog to speak of. Had the 'Tonegawa' not carried a party of wrestlers, all the women and children among the passengers would have been drowned. The wrestlers worked admirably and picked up the passengers from the sinking boat. I climbed up the 'Tonegawa' by the rail of the 'Anegawa'. The gangway of the 'Anegawa' was open and by that means passengers got on to the 'Tonegawa'. One man

To Sail

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG,
AND SINGAPORE.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"DILWARA."
Capt. W. J. Bishop, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 8 p.m.

For freight or passage, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th Jan., 1918. [115]

tried to carry a large bundle through the gangway and interrupted the passage of others. Some one seized the obstruction and heaved it overboard. Thus the way was cleared and many people passed on the 'Tonegawa'.

A Chinese Aviator.
Captain Tom Gunn, a Chinese aviator, was doing some daring flights at Los Angeles in November last. It is said he is coming to China for 'war duty'.

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "LOVAT" on or about 28th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1918. [108]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI"

Capt. Charters, will be despatched above on 10th February.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1918. [100]

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Europe,	Prinz Ludwig.
Swatow,	Haimun.
Straits,	Novara.
Port Courbet,	Footchow.
Chefoo,	Tungshing.
Macao,	Sui Tai.
Vancouver,	Antiochus.
Swatow,	Sosho-maru.
Europe,	Monmouthshire.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Singapore,	Glenroy.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. Siberia, left San Francisco on the 9th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan ports and Manila.

The P. M. s.s. Korea, has arrived at Yokohama and left that port between 10 o'clock and noon on the 15th inst., for Hongkong, via Manila. United States mails have been transferred at Yokohama to the s.s. Coblentz, due here on the 25th inst.

The P. M. s.s. China, sailed from San Francisco on the 17th inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan ports and Manila.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru, arrives at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 21st inst., and is due here on the 31st inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru, arrived at San Francisco from Hongkong via usual ports on the 16th inst., and leaves again on the 1st February.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru, left Kobe for Yokohama on the 19th inst., and is expected at San Francisco on the 7th February.

The P. M. s.s. Persia, will leave this port at 1.00 p.m. on the 28th inst., for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Japan ports and Honolulu.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of India, left Yokohama for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., on the 19th inst., at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Sigismund, left Sydney on the 11th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd February.

The E. and A. s.s. Aldenham, left Sydney on the 15th inst. for this port, via Queensland ports and Manila.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire, left Sydney on the 20th inst. for this port, via Queensland ports, Timor and Manila.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Bremen, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 25th ult has left Colombo on the 13th inst., at a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. Yatahing, from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong on the 1st prox.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. Fooohing, from Guaymas, is due at Hongkong on the 5th prox.

The Shire Line s.s. Den of Crombie, from London, is due at Hongkong on the 8th prox. She passed Canal on the 7th inst.

The s.s. Japan, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst., a.m.

The American & Manchurian Line, s.s. City of Baroda, from Far Eastern ports, arrived at Boston on the 17th inst.

The I. G. M. s.s. Coblentz, left Kuchinotsu on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about 23rd inst., p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Armenia, left Shanghai on the 20th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about 23rd inst., a.m.

The s.s. Glenroy, left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 22nd inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Bujo Maru, left Callao for Salina Cruz on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 20th March.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru, left Salina Cruz for Callao on the 17th inst., where she is due on the 25th inst.

The Barber Line s.s. Shimosa, sailed from Sabang on the 14th inst., and is due here on or about 24th inst.

The O. S. K. s.s. Chicago Maru, which left Hongkong on the 27th November, arrived at Tacoma on the 27th ult., a.m.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co's s.s. Yeddo, left Suez on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 27th inst.

The s.s. Glenlogan, passed the Suez Canal on the 27th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The A. A. S. S. Co's s.s. Inverclyde, passed the Suez Canal on the 7th inst., and is due here on or about 5th prox.

The American & Oriental Line s.s. Jeserle, which left here on the 1st November for Boston and New York, arrived at the former port on the 9th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Antiochus, Br. s.s., 5,806, G. A. Flynn, 19th Jan.—Manila.

Changchow, Br. s.s., 1,205, H. Trowbridge, 9th Jan.—Daly and Chefoo 13th Jan., Gen.—R. & S.

Dilwara, Br. s.s., 3,460, W. J. Fishop, 20th Jan.—Moji 15th Jan., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,037, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 18th Jan.—Vancouver, B.C. 28th Dec., Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, Malkin, 17th Jan.—Sourabaya 6th Jan., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Fengtein, Br. s.s., 1,073, A. Harris, 20th Jan.—Canton 19th Jan., Ballast—B. & S.

Kaifuku Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,913, Hirai, 18th Jan.—Moji 11th Jan., Coal—M. B. F.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 743, A. Cornelien, 6th Jan.—Haiphong and Fakhoi 4th Jan., Gen.—M. & Co.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,216, J. Speed, 12th Jan.—Canton 18th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 1,025, Sidford, 17th Jan.—Manila 14th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,757, T. Ota, 19th Jan.—Moji 14th Jan., M/dse.—T. K. K.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, Wheeler, 15th Jan.—Moji 10th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, W. Wawn, 17th Jan.—Salon 15th Jan., Rice—Chinese.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,844, Cornock, 17th Jan.—Sandakan 11th Jan.—J. M. & Co.

Pakhol, Br. s.s., 1,327, Gibbs, 11th Jan.—Swatow 10th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Persia, Am. s.s., 1,355, J. Hill, 19th Jan.—San Francisco 21st Dec., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Produce, Nor. s.s., 743, E. Winsnes, 16th Jan.—Bangkok 8th Jan., Rice—Order.

Sabine Rickmers, Dutch s.s., 573, de Vries, 17th Jan.—Swatow 16th Jan., Ballast.—A. P. & Co.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,832, T. Saitow, 16th Jan.—Manila, Gen.—O. S. K.

Shengking, Br. s.s., 1,043, Cowan, 16th Jan.—Canton 15th Jan., Gen.—B. & S.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,115, R. Tashiro, 19th Jan.—Canton 18th Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Trigonia, Dutch s.s., 1,065, Groendyk, 14th Jan.—Salonaki and Kobe 8th Jan., Ballast.—A. P. & Co.

Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,172, Hunsey, 19th Jan.—Canton 18th Jan., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Cooked Ham 11:40, per 1 lb. Corned Beef, Pork and Beans 11:40, per 1 lb.

COMMERCIAL.

Motor-Car Production.

An estimate of motor-car production made by the "Automobile Trade Journal" of America suggests that in 1913 America will turn out 600,000 cars against the 300,000 of 1912.

French Indo-China Loan.
Paris, December 20.—The Senate has adopted the Bill providing for an Indo-Chinese Loan of 90,000,000 francs (\$3,600,000), which has already been agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Rice Market.
A Calcutta telegram says that the second general memorandum of the rice crop shows an increase of area of 2.8 per cent, the acreage being 63,930,000. The third general memorandum of the cotton crop shows an estimated output of 4,330,000 bales, or an increase of forty per cent. over last year. The acreage increase is only eight per cent.

U.S. Trade with the Far East.
While for the nine months of the calendar year ending September there has been a slight decline as compared with 1911 of both exports to and imports from China, the total export trade of the United States to Asia shows an increase of \$20,500,000, and the imports have increased \$9,700,000. The most notable increase in exports is in the trade with Japan. For the nine months ending with September of last year they amounted to \$27,776,230, while for the present year they are \$41,157,381. The imports for the same period have increased from \$56,000,000 to \$59,000,000. The fact should also be noted that there has been an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in exports to the Philippine Islands, and that of these exports \$3,709,245 was in cotton cloths. As a matter of fact, the export of cotton piece goods to the Philippines was in value only a little less than that exported to China for the nine months, and in quantity about 1,000,000 yards more. Of course conditions in China are still exceptionally unfavourable for a considerable development of trade, and for the free movement of foreign goods into the interior; but it is highly significant of the process of civilisation that is going on with increased rapidity in the Philippine Islands, that the demand of the natives for clothing materials should be so obviously a growing one.—"Journal of the American Asiatic Association."

Notice

NOTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 noon on the dates shown against each item, for the undermentioned supplies and services, for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1913, except for Barrack Services which is for a period of three years.

\$ Transport Services.	Tenders to be delivered on 24th Jan., 1913.
\$ Supplies for Hospitals.	Tenders to be delivered on 3rd Feb., 1913.
Meat.	Tenders to be delivered on 5th Feb., 1913.
Forage.	
* Supplies for Indian Troops.	
General Supplies "A."	
Fuel.	
\$ Washing Barrack Services.	Tenders to be delivered on 6th Feb., 1913.
General Services "B."	

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., or by letter, to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks. The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered at the Head Quarter Office by noon on the above dates. In a closed envelope marked "Tender for" and accompanied by a deposit of (\$) \$ 50 or (\$) \$ 10 as a guarantee of good faith, which sum is to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him or if he fails to send in samples or to attend at the Head Quarter Office when called upon. The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

Entertainments.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

AT 9.15 p.m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

DIRECT FROM AMERICA,

HUGHES

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

OF 25 TALENTED ARTISTS—MOSTLY GIRLS.

AND 4 COMEDIANS—ALL FUNNY

GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

PRETTY SCENERY

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Last Performance of

"A DAY AT THE RACES,"

A LAUGH A MINUTE.

Prices, \$2 and \$1, Soldiers and Sailors 70 Cents.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

Public Companies

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NOTICE given under date the 14th day of January, 1913, convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, for Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1913 at 12 o'clock noon is hereby cancelled.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1913
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 26th day of January 1913 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

(1) That the memorandum of Agreement bearing date the nineteenth day of April 1912 and made between Joseph Whitteley Noble, the Honourable Mr. Edward Osborne and the Honourable Mr. Henry Edward Pollock (Members of the Committee appointed by the shareholders of the Green Island Cement Company Limited at the Annual General Meeting of that Company held on the twenty fifth day of March 1911) of the one part and Shewan Tomes & Co. in their capacity of General Managers of the Green Island Cement Company Limited of the other part as supplemented by a letter bearing date the eighth day of May 1912 and addressed by the said Shewan Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid to the above named Members of the Committee and by the letter of such members in answer thereto bearing date the 14th day of May 1912, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed by the Shareholders of the said Company.

(2) That the regulations contained in the copy of the proposed new Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company Limited (which for the purpose of identification have been subscribed by Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. as General Managers of such Company, and which may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Offices of the said General Managers at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Deacon Looker Deacon and Harston at No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.) be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the said Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 18th day of January 1913.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Entertainment

BIJOU.

PROGRAMME 9.15

THE SLEEPING CAR CONDUCTOR

(A fine Comed by Willis—3000 feet).

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Launch of H.M.S. "Marlborough"

Latest War Scenes.

The "Cambridge" wins.

Latest Fashions in Furs.

Return of Queen Alexandra.

Musical Interludes by

Miss ADA ROWLEY

Miss DOLLY SWIFT

Artists at All Matinees.

7.15 PICTURES ONLY 7.15

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's OFFICE, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Monday the 27th, January 1913, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December 1912.

THE REGISTER of the SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday 20th to Monday 27th January, 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, on Monday the 27th, Jan., 1913, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December 1912.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 17th to Monday 27th, January 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Underwritten and Examined.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th, March, 1913.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary.

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MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary.

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Acting Secretary.

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Acting Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Acting Secretary.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CORPORATION.

Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York.

London Office—30, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES.—

Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve, \$7,000,000 (Gold).

Assets, \$14,000,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANKS CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Mongkong, 1st Nov., 1912

16

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 17,500,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsiao, Nagasaki, Bombay, Newchwang, Calcutta, New York, Changchun, Osaka, Dairen, Peking, Fengtien, Ryokun Port, Harbin, (Arthur), Hankow, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Kobe, Tientsin, Liao-Yang, Tokyo, London, Lyons.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1913. [18]

Public Companies

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated 27th June, 1911.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Share Certificate and the Share Warrants to bearer of the old Company can now be exchanged for those of the new Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.

The Registered Certificates will be exchanged at the Transfer Offices of the Company No. 26 Austin Friars, London, E.C., and may be lodged at the Offices of the Company in Tientsin to be forwarded to London for this purpose.

The Share Warrants to bearer of the old Company can be exchanged at the Offices of the Company in Tientsin.

The Share Warrants with Coupons Nos. 19 and 20 attached must be left at the Company's Office for examination, and if found to be in order the Share Warrants of the new Company will be ready for delivery after 24 days or as soon thereafter as possible on payment of the charges incurred by the Company.

By order of the Board,
W. S. NATHAN,
Agent & General Manager.

[1649]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on Monday the 27th, January 1913 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st, December, 1912.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday 17th to Monday 27th, January 1913 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.

THE HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances of \$50. For Cheque, two accounts.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSHEIDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed " 1,125,000

Paid Up " 582,000

Reserve Fund 385,000

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

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F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

F. O. MACDONALD, Manager.

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND: £1,000,000

DIVIDEND: £1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS: £1,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS: 12

F. H. ARTHUR, Esq., Chairman

S. H. DODD, Esq., Deputy Chairman

G. F. FRASER, Esq., J. A. HENDERSON, Esq.

G. B. GIBBY, Esq., H. M. LEE, Esq.

G. B. LAURENCE, Esq., E. A. SLOAN, Esq.

F. LEE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR

SHANGHAI—A. G. STEVENSON

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED: On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. On Fixed Deposits at the rate of 4 per cent.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances of \$50. For Cheque, two accounts.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed

BOXING AND COMMON SENSE.

Arguments in favour of the Noble Art.

Legalized prize fighting in New York has had a thorough try out, writes Mr. E. Hubbard. One thing sure—it has popularized "the manly art," and thousands of good men have witnessed prize fights who never before saw a contest. Go to a prize fight now in New York State and you'll find as fine a bunch of business men present as you can get at a bankers' convention. You will find plenty of josh and jolly banter, but no discord or rowdyism.

Before the Frawley law went into effect contests were held by so-called clubs, where extravagant prices were asked for tickets. The match was advertised from mouth to mouth, and the whole thing had a sort of subterranean nature.

The Frawley bill provides that every contest where admissions are charged shall be supervised by an official of the State, delegated and appointed.

The general opinion seems to be that the supervision of big business and prize fights is a good thing. Both are here to stay. They come in response to the law of supply and demand. There is no use of trying to make out that what people don't want is good, and what they want is bad. Let 'em give 'em what they want.

Modern prize fighting is not so dangerous as football or even baseball. If a baseball goes through your hands it will probably mar your classic features if the spheroid is flung with the emphasis that is usually put behind it. But no blows that even the most sturdy prize fighter can land are apt to do damage; and half the business of a prize fighter is to defend himself from any packages that may be directed to him.

Every good thing can be abused. Exercise can easily be carried to the point where it gives a diminishing return. Continued, it may be fatal to life.

Boxing is a game. It tends to give courage, to make the man a cheerful loser. It teaches him to keep his temper, and its general tendency is to put fear behind and make him carry the crown of his head high and his chin in.

While I have no desire to revive the Roman sports as practiced in the Colosseum of old, yet I realize the important part that play games form in a well-rounded universe.

I believe the man who knows how to counter is reasonably free from introspection and brooding. He is not looking for insults, slights and troubles. He is not eternally thinking about himself. Also, he is reasonably cautious about getting into an argument, but once he gets in he stays.

Gun men are cowards. I never knew a good boxer yet who carried a shooting iron. Faith in your fists tends to give freedom from fear.

The bullet-headed prize-fighter that we used to read about in the olden times does not get a place nowadays. It is more a matter of brain than brawn; it turns on quick decisions and instantaneous action. You have to couple up your eye with your brain and your brain with your mitt.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

British Challenge Formally Accepted.

An international polo match for the Hurlingham cup, emblematic of the world's championship, will be played in America next summer between teams representing the United States and England.

This was decided upon, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Polo association held at the Whitehall club, New York, recently. Chairman Herbert made the formal announcement that the English challenge for a series of matches, which recently was received by the association, had been accepted and that a formal acceptance would be mailed to the English polo authorities within a few days.

It was further announced that Harry Payne Whitney had been selected to captain the American cup defending team of 1913, which apparently sets at rest the rumour that Whitney would not play in any further matches wherein the Hurlingham cup was at stake. The further personnel of the American team is still in doubt. The cup defenders will not be selected for several months, in all probability, as a series of tryouts will be held in the various polo centres of the United States in order that the best combination may be available to meet the English quartette.

No dates have as yet been selected for the matches. The English authorities in their challenge requested that dates be named during the month of June, if possible, in order that the English team might return home in time to compete in the national championship series. It is thought probable that this request will be granted, unless unforeseen obstacles arise.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

Present information shows that Japanese business men are active in some of the German possessions. In the Caroline Islands trading stations have been established for some time, and a vessel makes regular trips between the group and Kobe. A good deal of copra is secured, and there are prospects of further development in this particular locality. An effort is being made to secure part of the Marshall Islands trade, but up to the present without result. An application for a licence has been lodged with the German authorities, but the request has not been granted. Under the new trading regulations, a licence has to be first of all obtained. Then stations have to be established, and stores supplied.

A passenger from the Marshall Islands stated that it is not likely that any more foreign permits will be granted, as it is considered the Group is already well served. Messrs. Burns, Philp, and Company, of Sydney have large interests, and a big trade is carried on with Australia. Most of the stores are sent from Sydney, as well as articles for trade. Taking this aspect of the case into consideration, it is not considered likely that the Japanese will have much chance to compete. — Sydney Evening News.

POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Shanghai, s.s. Novara.
Swatow, s.s. Haimun.
Haiphong, s.s. Sungkiang.
Shanghai, s.s. Prinz Ludwig.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Jan. 2
Left Shanghai Jan. 3
Left Hongkong Jan. 18
Left Canton Jan. 20

MAILS DUE.

German, Bremen, 24th inst.
American, Coblenz, 25th inst.

The Bremen with the German Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 19th inst. at 8 p.m. and may be expected here on Friday the 24th inst. a.m.

The Coblenz is expected to arrive here on Saturday the 25th inst. with the American Mail ex s.s. Korea.

MAILS CLOSE.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Novara, 22nd Jan. 9 a.m.

Hongkong—Per Luohow, 22nd Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 22nd Jan. 9 a.m.

Port Courtet—Per Foochow, 22nd Jan. 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Prinz Ludwig, 22nd Jan. 9 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Monmouthshire, 22nd Jan. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per Tungshing, 22nd Jan. 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 22nd Jan. 11.15 p.m.

Japan via Kuchentzu, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle—Per Antiochus, 22nd Jan. 2 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Sungkiang, 23rd Jan. 9 a.m.

Straits—Per Fausang, 23rd Jan. 11 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and Seattle—Per Seattlemaru, 23rd Jan. 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 23rd Jan. 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chenan, 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 24th Jan. 9 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 24th Jan. 1.15 p.m.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 24th Jan. 2 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Dilwara, 24th Jan. 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Bremen, 24th Jan. 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Angaur, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshofe, Matupi, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Brisbane—Per Coblenz, 25th Jan. 8 a.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Upada, 25th Jan. 11 a.m.

Ningpo & Shanghai—Per Changchow, 25th Jan. 11 a.m.

Batavia, Semarang and Sourabaya Per Tjitaroom, 25th Jan. noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Loong, 25th Jan. 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 25th Jan. 1.15.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 25th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 25th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kwongsang, 25th Jan. 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 26th Jan. 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Tsingtau, North China, and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per Ville de la Ciotat, 27th Jan. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 28th Jan. 9 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters, 11 to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).—Per Dumbas, 28th Jan. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Persia, 28th Jan. noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Tean, 28th Jan. 3 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Si-Kiang, 29th Jan. 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, A. Andersen, 19th Jan.—Bangkok and Holhow 9th Jan.

Rice.—O. S. S. N. Co. Sagai, Jap. cruiser, 785, S. Sugamuma, 19th Jan.—Shanghai.

Hutchow, Br. s.s., Hooker, 20th Jan.—Java 10th Jan.

Sugar.—B. & S. Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,010, S. Wada, 20th Jan.—Seattle, Wash., via ports Shanghai 17th Jan. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s., 2,222, H. Bainbridge, 20th Jan.—Singapore 13th Jan. Gen.—Joo Teok Sing.

Wingsang, Br. s.s., Leshman, 20th Jan.—Chinwangtao and Ports 15th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,500, Fraser, 20th Jan.—Saigon 16th Jan. Rice.—Vo Fat Shing.

Monmouthshire, Br. s.s., 5,097, G. E. Warner, R.N.R., 20th Jan.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leask, 21st Jan.—Manila 18th Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hein Chang, Chi. s.s., 1,262, F. Hamblin, 21st Jan.—Shanghai 17th Jan. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Duneric, Br. s.s., 1,210, Joh. Tullock, 21st Jan.—Bangkok 13th Jan. Rice.—B. L. Novara, Br. s.s., 4,245, Betherington, 21st Jan.—Shanghai Gen.—P. & O.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans, 21st Jan.—Swatow 20th Jan. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Prinz Ludwig, Ger. s.s., 5,688, F. von Binzer, 21st Jan.—Yokohama 11th Jan. Gen.—M. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 975, Finlayson, 21st Jan.—Pakhoi 10th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.

Kiyo-maru, Jap. s.s., 1,062, K. Fukushima, 21st Jan.—Canton 20th Jan. Gen.—Don Ri.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 20.

Mathilde, for Haiphong. Kaifuku-maru, for Moji.

Changchow, for Canton. Shuntien, for Chefoo.

Jan. 21.

Kohschang, for Haiphong. Haitan, for Foochow.

Hongmoh, for Amoy. Lyeemoon, for Saigon.

Laertes, for Saigon. Landrat Scheiff, for Bangkok.

Heinshang, for Canton. Feiching, for Shanghai.

Chowtai, for Bangkok. Pakhoi, for Hongkong.

Foochow, for Hongkong. Taming, for Iloilo.

Navara, for Antwerp. Antiochus, for Seattle.

Vladimir, for Odessa. Monmouthshire, for London.

Kiyo-maru, for Chinkiang. Cheongkong, for Malouchow.

Prinz Ludwig, for Bremen. Soshu-maru, for Amoy.

DEPARTED.

Jan. 21.

Neleus, for London. Kaitan, for Foochow.

Chenan, for Canton. Kwongsang, for Canton.

Rangoon-maru, for Bombay. Koerber, for Trieste.

Voronej, for Vladivostok. Varg, for Nagasaki.

Marie, for Hongkong. Taming, for Philippine Islands.

Feiching, for Shanghai. Landrat Scheiff, for Swatow.

Mathilde, for Saigon. Tsingtau, for Swatow.

Chowtai, for Siam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Novara, arrived 21st inst. from Shanghai.

Billinghurst, Dr. W. B.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Tanyo-maru, sailed on 17th inst. for San Francisco, &c.

Barry, W. S. Lim Toy.

Bailey, E. S. Leo Shi, Mrs.

Bondfield, Rev. Lau U Fan.

G. H. Lui Gee.

Becker, W. H. Lee Sen-Yone.

Planks, Miss M. Lui Yee-hing.

T. Matsumura, T. McWhiters, E. M.

Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Chalkley, H. F. Melezer, J.

Carson, Judge A. Moore, Admiral and Mrs. C.

Chin Kong-shi Murray.

Chang, Mrs. Pack, W. F.

Craig, Capt. J. W. Robinson, W. H.

Mulder, J. C. Rodenburg.

Cheung, Paul B. Miss B.

W. Rhymy, R. W.

Chin Ah-moy Swinerton, Mr.

Chan Sai-ho, and Mrs.

Mrs. Sung, S. S.

All productions of the ALEXANDRA CAFE CO. are under the strictest European supervision.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 11.55.—The anticyclone has broken up. A new anticyclone now covers Manchuria.

Pressure has decreased considerably along the E. coast of China and slightly along the S. coast. It is lowest to the S. of Yangtze Valley and to the S. E. of Formosa, where a depression has formed.

Variable winds and squally weather may be expected along the E. coast of China, and light or variable winds over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.52 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. Light or variable winds; fine; N. winds; freshening considerably.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

21st January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force.

Westoak 7a 30.51 1 69 nne 2 b

Nemuro 6a 30.12 — w 3

Hakodate 30.21 — 0

Tokio 30.22 — nne 1

Kochi 30.23 — sw 1

Nagasaki 30.15 — ne 1

Kashima 30.17 — 0

Oshima 30.16 — se 2

Naha 30.05 — ese 3

Ishijima 29.93 — se 7

Bonin Is. — — —

Chefoo 30.30 31 90 nw 7 o

Hankow — — —

Iohang — — —

Kiukiang — — —

Changsha — — —

Shanghai 29.94 46 92 nne 2 or

Gutzlaff 29.95 49 — e 5 d

Sharp P. 7a 29.89 60 — nne 1 o

Amoy 6a 30.00 58 94 w 2 or

Swatow 30.00 59 100 n 1 or

Taihou 5a 29.98 — sw 2

Taihu 29.95 — ne 2

Tainan 29.93 — nw 6

Koshun 29.92 — s 3

P'ores 29.93 — n 2

Canton 9a — — —

H'kong 6a 29.99 63 95 e 1 o

Gap Rook 29.98 — ne 4 o

Macao 29.97 64 — ese 1 of

Wuchow 9a 30.11 63 89 e 1 c

Pakhoi — — —

Hoihow — — —

Phulien 6a 29.97 64 — nne 1 dh

Tourane 29.94 72 — 0 b

C. St. J. 30.02 72 — ne 4 o

Aparri 29.97 72 — s 1 b

Manila 30.00 72 — 0 c

Legaspi 29.99 72 — 0 b

Iloilo 9a 30.03 81 — nw 2 b

Bacolod — — —

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 21.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On Date On Date

Barometer 30.11 30.06 29.99

Temperature 61 61 61

Humidity 43 76 88

Wind Direction E E SE

Force 4 4 4

Weather b o o

Rain — 08 —

Highest open air Temperature on the spot 65

Lowest — — —

H.K. Observatory, 20th Jan., 1913.

T. F. Claxton, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

Jan. 21st to 27th Jan., 1913.

High Water 2 1/2